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city attraction. The illustrations are very good, and Mr. Charles Gaylord's descriptive lecture is written with taste, and delivered with "good accent and discretion."

The Hebrew Benevolent Society, of which Mr. Josehimssen is president, will (instead of their usual annual dinner collection for the poor) have, through the kindness of Mr. Ellman, a grand gala performance at the Academy of Mude, at which the best artists in the country will assist. One of the most popular operas will be represented.

THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Visit to all the Station Houses of the City-Precise Report upon the Extent of Distress in the City.

ion in regard to the actual condition of fairs in the city in the present crisis, and up to the latest at, we have despatched our reporters to every ward shose notice all the indications of distress or of anything I in their precincts is certain to come. The result is expect, but the impending danger is none the less

Ospisin Cropsey gave the following information:-From hirty to fifty lodgers are accommodated at the station house for this ward every night, which is more than

double the number usual at this time of the year. The sim is to accommodate all the women who apply, and the surplus of men are sent away to shift as best they can. One hundred applications are often made in a single syening by persons for lodging, and the number of applications is increasing weekly.

The applications are generally from foreigners; indeed, it may be said there are absolutely no Americans. Mast of them claim to be from the country, and they say they have come in from New Jersey, Connecticut, or other neighboring States, in search of work. Large numbers come from the vicinity of Castle Garden. There are a number of tenement houses in this ward, and, so far as known, landlords have been rigid in dispossessing defaulting tenants. The reason is, that the holdings of tenants are generally under second landlords, who have to make their routs in any event. A large portion of the laborers in the ward are longshoremen and seamen. They do not appear to be in any special distress, and do not manifest may great dissatisfaction with the present condition of things. There are no indications of riot in the ward, though some rumors have prevailed of the intention of honors of other wards to visit this ward in a riotous way, an account of its being the locality of large wholesale stores, containing flour and other provisions. This has given the department some anxiety, and caused them to be on the alert.

From the Captain of this ward the following information was obtained:-There are very few inhabitants in this ward. carly all its space is filled up with stores and busines and the few inhabitants are, for the most part, in houses; and the few inhabitants are, for the most part, in semifortable circumstances. The applications for lodgings are very numerous every night, and are made chiefly by persons from other wards. They average at least fifty a night, a number rather unusual at this period of the year. Nearly all are foreigners. Many do not belong in the city at all. They come from the country where they have bad employment; this ceasing, and being unable to prosure further work in their respective localities, they resure to the city, hoping that among their acquaintances comething may be done for them. Many of them are mechanics. THIRD WARD.

nost are in con. table circumstances. There are no

mucauous of riot. Captain Hopkins states that a plentitul supply of applications for lodgings come from every part of the southry more than from the city itself—from Philadel-phia, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities also. A good many of those applying seem to be respectable working people. There are no tenant houses in this ward. No large number of persons have been discharged from labor except work-ing girls from the tailoring and clothing establishments. Everything is quiet, if not prosperous. endications of riot. Captain Hopkins states that a plentiful

tain Walling states that applications for lodgings at the station house of this ward are not at this time more sumerous than usual at the same season of the year.
They proceed chiefly from persons of the same class as are
ordinarily in the habit of resorting to the station houses.
The only case of actual distress which has been brought
to the notice of the police recently is that of a woman
living in a basement which was overflowed. No applicalions have been made for pecuniary aid or for food. The
ward is full of tenant houses. A landlerd at the corner of
Dover and Water streets, having dispossessed some of his
tenants, others had threatened to smash his windows, but
no rictous proceedings have actually taken place, although
there is a very large proportion of laboring persons in the
ward. There is generally much forbearance on the part
of landlords, and no unusual demonstrations by the 'longshoremen and others in the neighborhood. Things, in
fact, were never more quiet than now.

FIFTH WARD.

FIFTH WARD. ing Captain Hutchings states that there has been no ble in the ward, nor is any anticipated. More than trouble in the ward, nor is any anticipated. More than the usual number of persons remain at the station house over night. The average number of applications is perhaps 100 per night, but they have not comfortable accommodations for more than 25 or 30. The applicants are mostly Irish, living in the city. There are from eight to Swelve tenant houses in the ward, but no instances of dispossessment have come to the knowledge of the police. Of the lodgers at the station house a few are respectable working men of a class never before accustomed to resort there. Most of them, however, are of the old stock, who always run to the station houses for lodgings whenever unt of work.

wery many parties in distress who come to the station house to lodge. The great mass of them, however, are semi-vagrants, the others belonging to the laboring classes who have some claim to respectability. The station house will accommodate from 35 to 40 lodgers, but they have at will accommodate from 35 to 40 lodgers, but they have at beast 100 applications a night from persons, most of whom have to be driven away. There have been no riotous demonstrations. Captain Hicks thinks that if the whiskey shops in the neighborhood were closed the whole number of applications would probably be reduced to ten, as half of those who come are drunk. There are a large number of tenant houses in this ward, but the police have heard of no distress on account of the dispossessing of tenants. In a few instances the landfords have been a little hard, but as a general thing they are very lenient. A good many workmen have been turned of; one hundred and sixty machinists and others from a single establishment over machinists and others from a single establishment over the Railroad depot in Centre street, were discharged at

Acting Captain Cameron states that there is no great difference in the appearance of things in his ward from that of former years. There appears to be about the usual amount of labor carried on, and no disturbnsual amount of labor carried on, and no distarbnoces occur. Less, however, than the usual number
of men are at work about the docks, and in the preparation of ships for sea. A crowd of men assembled at a
place in Water street, called "The Hole in the Wall," and
the police were notified, under the impression that a riot
was about to ensue; but on investigation it was found
that the crowd consisted of "longshoremen and
others, who had been called together by the rumor
that the disaffected laborers from another ward were
about to attack the Croton flour nulls of Mr. Hocker, and
these men had assembled voluntarily for the protection of
property against any illegal assault. Undoubtedly there
are a good many men in the ward unemployed, but there
does not seem to be much actual distress as yet, so far as
Capt. Cameron has been able to learn. The man, Pendergrast, who was engaged in the riot on election day assaulting a policeman, being himself severely wounded,
has not yet been arrested. It is supposed that he is secreted in the ward, and lying very ill of his wounds. A rumor prevals that they will prove fatal. The police have
not been able to find him.

Captain Turnbull states that the number of the poorer classes in his ward is very small, except the negroes in Sullivan and Thompson streets, and the negroes in Sullivan and Thempson streets, and the Irish in the same neighborhood. A part of that district called "Rotten Row" is filled with industrious laboring people and others, and at the present time the houses are apparently all occupied. There has been no instance of a colored man or woman cording to the station house for bodging. The applications for lodgings are from fifty to seventy-five a night, and from twenty to twenty-five are accommodated. They are nearly all discolute and tide characters. A few young men are among them from other places out of the city, who come here seeking employment. Nearly all are for reigners, and are moetly frish, there being seldom any Germans making application. No cases of actual distress have come to the knowledge of the police in the ward. It is hardly possible for any descript poor in the Eighth ward to be compelled to apply for public charity.

Acting Captain Scabring states that there is an uppermi the year, but they are almost all of them strangers in this the year, but they are almost all of them strangers in this ward. Among the restdents in the ward there are no more than usual. There are many persons out of employment, and of those who apply many are young men and mechanics. No specific cases of distress have come to the notice of the police. There are not many tenant houses in this ward. There are a good many of the laboring class of the pooter sort. Not more than twenty lodgers can be accommodated at the station house, and consequently many are turned away every night. About one-third of those applying are women, and avertables, at least, are foreigners.

TENTH WARD.

Acting Captain Pavis says that there are accommodated at the station house in this ward from fifty to sixty persons a night, mostly from abroad; they are chiefly foreigners. a night, mostly from abroad; they are chiefly foreigners. The applications for lodging are altogether beyond the means of supply, and are not less than one hundred a night. All the women, so far, have been accommodated. There has never been, so early in the season, half the demand for lodgings. Some persons come to deliver themselves up voluntarily as vagrants, and in that case they are sent to the sudge, who thus far has continued to send them to the Island. Others appear greatly depressed in apririo, and threatent to destroy themselves. One young girl came to the station house in a state of great hunger, approaching to starvation. She was sent to a friend's process and is likely to be propried carrie for. There are

spectable kind. The laborers inhabiting them are quiet and orderly, never giving any trouble to the poole. The ward is not very baily off, as respects the peor. No complaints have as yet been made with regard to landlords. The applications for lodgings are very few from within the ward. Two-thirds of those who do apply are young men from twenty-five to thirty years of age. There are among them about an equal number of Germans and Irish, and the Americans number about one-third of either of the other classes. The station house of this ward has large and fine accommodations compared with those of the station houses generally, and that the readers of the Herald may have some little idea of what is meant by comfortable accommodations at a station house, it may be stated that they consist here of two large halls, 25 feet by 30, one for the men and one for the women, fitted up on either side solely by a raised platform or dais of hard boards, without bed or covering; on this the inmates sleep as closely packed as herrings in a box, and sometimes more than one tier deep. Here they are securely locked in, and no communication whatever is permitted between the male and femsle departments. Skylights for ventilation in these halls would be a great improvement, and the want of them is much felt by the officers in command.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Captain Equires states that there are a great number of unemployed laborers in this ward, probably not less than a thousand. The police have heard of no disposacesion of tenants on account of non-payment of rent. There are a tenants on account of non-payment of rent. There are a great number of tenant houses in the ward. Those who are cut of employment are, to a great extent, mechanics but the general condition of the people is not as bad as represented in the public press, although there is, no doubt, much actual distress among industrious and well disposed persons who have not yet united with the manifestations made at the parks. There is a bad portion of the ward knewn as "Battle Row," where a band of row-dies, who call themselves the "Atlantic boys," keep themselves. These have relations of zone sort with the "Porty Thieves" and "Mackerelville boys" of the Seventeenth ward, and the three parties take advantage of the meetings at Tompkins square, and in case of any riot or difficulties which they will have the shrewdness to take advantage of for bad purposes, while they einde arrest and punishment themselves. These follows live by theving, but usually profess to be mechanics and laborers.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Acting Captain Steers informed our reporter that there Acting Captain Steers informed our reporter that there is much distress in this ward, and especially among females. A great number of tenant houses are located in this ward, but nobody has been dislodged from them yet, so far as known. The station house is full every night; it accommodates only from twenty to twenty-five persons. The applicants are mostly Irish, and come from the country. There has been a considerable increase of the numbers from any previous season. A good many come from New Jersey and Philadelphia, and say they have come to the city in scarch of work. On a recent evening a man was brought to the station house who was arrected for stealing a pair of boots. When inquired of in relation to the reason of the theft, he said that it was on account of hunger—that he wished to be arrested, and in that manner provided for, as he could not provide for himself; that he was willing to go into the navy, the army, or to the almshouse. The captain gave him a supper and despatched him to the Judge. When men are suffering from hunger the officers generally contrive to get them something to eat. The number of applications amount to nearly 75 a night. The station house will not accommodate more than 25. Those who are driven away probably go to other station houses. The applications in this ward have increased in number very much during the last two weeks. It may be, however, chiefly on account of the cold and stormy weather. The policemen find some persons sleeping around the docks in the hay; others give themseves up as vagrants, but the magistrate will not commit them as such, because the almshouses are already full and can receive no more. A good deal of alarm prevails among workingmen. They do not know how they are to get through the season, or how things are to turn out. Many of the poor are now very scantily provided with clothing. s much distress in this ward, and especially among fe

FOURTEENTH WARD. Acting Captain Williamson states there is no disturb ance in this ward, and no more complaints than usual. Ac commodations for thirty persons are furnished in the station house, which is an unusually large number at this
time of the year. A woman came recently to complain
that her husband had beaten her because she had
nothing to give him to cat. If the accommodations were
ndequate they could lodge seventy-five every night. The
officers are in the habit of turning away all dissipated and
drunken persons, and taking in all who appear to be
housel, ishoring people, so far as they can be accommodated. The applicants are mostly foreigners. Out of firteen only one was born in the United States; out of thirty
only two, and in similar proportions every night. Many
tenement houses are located in the ward, a good many
spartments of which are now vacant. People who have
to move out seem to do so as yet without disturbance or
opposition. Those that go to the station house are generally such as live in cellars and the meanest apartments.
There is a gang of rowdies who hang about No. 9 Engine company's quarters, and who are somatimes
disposed to be riotous. They never work when work can
be obtained, and they now make the hard times the pretext for asking accommodations. A rumor prevails that
they have threatened to have flour if they have to take
to ylorce, and the police are watching their operations
narrowly. commodations for thirty persons are furnished in the sta

states that there are from twenty-five to thirty lodgers each night-not an unusual number for this season of the

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Captain Carpenter states that he has heard of no person in a suffering condition in the ward. The number of lodgers accommodated nightly is about twenty. They do lodgers accommodated nightly is about twenty. They do not turn away more than six or eight. Things are not very different in this respect from what they are ordinarily at this season. There a good many tenant houses in the ward, but no more dislodgements than usual. Not large number of hands have been turned out of employment. There are no indications of rictous conduct. Everything is as quiet as usual. There are very few low piaces of any description in the ward, and very few regular lodgers belonging to the ward. Most that come here are from the country, travelling about in search of work. SEVENTEENTH WARD.

which is perhaps the main seat of disturbance, so far as disturbance can be said to have occurred in the city which is perhaps the main seal of disturbance, so far as disturbance can be said to have occurred in the city in consequence of the want of labor. There is a bad portion of the ward lying between Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, and between avenue B and First avenue known as "Mackerelville"; a set of rowdy fellows residing there are called the "Mackereville boys." Captain Hartt states that these give considerable anxiety and some trouble to the police. They assemble regularly with, and mingle smong the laboring men who come to the square to agitate the labor question, amonying and disgusting the honest laborers quite as much as other citizens. As a general thing the people of this ward are in more comfortable circumstances than cleewhere, especially is this true of the Germans. Most of them are still employed, with a prospect of being see during the winter. They are mechanics, and are all industrious and prudent people, and have generally lad up some money. A portion of them are, no doubt, out of work: but the cases of destitution are few. The meetings at Tempkins square are not a fair representation of the condition of the ward. So far as observed by the sergeant these meetings are composed of honest laborers from other wards, (who assemble there in good faith, on account of their distress.) and what are called the "Forty Thievee," or the "Mackerelville Boys," residing in the district, and above described. So far as the ward is concerned, the persons now out of employment are cheely those whom the police have had to keep from stealing heretofore. A great number of persons come to the station house to sleep, but otherwise there does not appear to be, as yet, much more actual distress in the Ward than in ordinary times.

RIGHTEENTH WARD. Acting Captain Bennett communicates the information that there is no appearance of actual distress in the ward sofar The landlords of the tenant houses are not collecting much rent, but are not disposeessing their tenants. Several of them have been heard to say that they do not expectively full rents in a time like this. From the Second are use to the Sixth the ward is rich and in a comfortable condition. In Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, from the First avenue to the river, the space is nearly filled with tenement houses, crowded with people. There is among them distress and destitution to some extent, but so far as has come before the attention of the police, not much more than heretofore. Most of the laborers who are out of employment have some little sums of money laid up, which are not yet exhausted. The time for the appearance of the distress, which is really impending—as great numbers are out of employment, and have but small means—has not yet arrived. The people live in the hopes of something turning up to come to their relief.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Acting Captain Bryan states that there is no appearance of unusual distress in this ward. There are certainly more men out of employment than usual at this period of the year. This is a ward in which there are a great number of street contracts and other public works. The contractors are steadily going on with the work, and if the money is forthcoming to pay the laborers, there need be no great distress. There are now a great number of applications from the workingmen of this and other wards for labor on the Central Park. The railroad depots in the ward, of which there are three or four, give a great amount of employment. The lager bier saloons for supplying the ment. The lager bier saloons for supplying the ment at work on the streets, and the street contracts themselves add to the demand for labor, and there are besides a great number of employments of an unusual nature, arising out of the new and growing condition of the ward. The ward is largely filled with shantes occupied by frish, who are complaining more or issue of distress, but not much more than usual. There is plentysof work in the ward to employ all its own laborers of laborers did not come from the other wards and from abroad. The applications for iodgings have been less between a good deal, probably on account of the eveltement of unusual distress in this ward. There are certainly

down town, which attracts the class of people in the habit of applying, to these scenes of excitement. On a recent night there were only five inmates of the station house from outside. Usually they run from twelve to twenty.

TWENTIETH WARD. Captain Curry states that the station house has been filled with lodgers every night for the last two weeks. They are unable to accommodate more than from ten to twelve. These lodging rooms are inferier in number and extent. When full of prisoners they can accommodate but very few. From fileen to twenty applications a night are now made, but half of them, at least, they have to turn away. Frequently a number sit up around the fire in the sitting rooms in the station house. All the manufacturing places in the ward have stopped work. The operatives are out of employment. No building of any consequence is going on. Many tenant houses are located in the ward, and the number of naturalized citizens is large; but very few tenants so far as is yet known have been dispossessed on account of rents. A few cases of some hardship have occurred, but none of extreme indigence and wretchedness have been brought before the notice of the police, except that of a widow woman, a strong, healthy porson, able and willing to work, and having three children of the ages of nine, six and four years, who for three nights successively applied at the station bouse, having been unable to procure work. The captain proposed to her to have the children taken to the Hune of the Friendless in Thirtieth street, but she refused, alleging her readiness to work and her determination not to be separated from her children. A number of children have been sent during the last two months to the Home of the Friendless and to the Juvenile Asylum. There are no riotous appearances in the ward. Captain Curry states that the station house has been

dition of the ward:-There have been no cases of real disdition of the ward:—There have been no cases of real distress brought to the notice of the police, and so far as facts indicate the distress has not been as great as it was last year. Moved by the expectation that distress was to exist, the officers and men in the ward made a collection among themselves, amounting to \$75, for its relief, which sum now remains in the hands of the captain ready to be applied under the direction of any society for the relief of the poor, or in case no such society exists in or for the ward, Captain Specifis will himself expend it for the benefit of those persons who shall seem most to require it, and will consent to take charge of similar donstiens from the citizens of the ward. No doubt there are persons really suffering now as there are at all times, and the distress may become stringent a few weeks hence; but so far it has not made itself apparent. The applications for lodgings have increased, however, very much. The accommodations are not very ample. People come who are not in the liabit of coming to the station house. The Captain makes it a point to accommodate everybody that can be accommodated, even if they have to allow them to sit up by the fire in the aratments of the men. The applications are about double what they were last year. By crowding they can accommodate no more than twenty, and they have to turn away large numbers every night. Those people who say they have come from the country do not come from the country generally, but are the floating population of New York. The accommedations at this station bouse are altogether inadequate, and should be immediately enlarged. trees brought to the notice of the police, and so far as

TWENTY-SECOND WARD. Acting Captain Coulter states that there are a great nany workingmen out of employment in this ward; near many workingmen out of employment in this ward; nearly all who come under the denomination of workingmen are in that condition. The large manufacturing establishment at the foot of Forty third street, North river, is to stop within a few days. Other similar establishments have already stopped and discharged their lands. The station house of the Twenty-second ward is the poorest in the city: having only three cells, it cannot accommodate mere than ten lodgers. The cells are generally full every night. There are no appearances of riot, but great numbers of persons are passing and repassing to the Central Park, a portion of which is within the limits of the ward, to make their applications for work. They go up to the Commissioner's office, corner of Seventy-sight street and Fifth avenue. The man at the gate takes their applications and sends them away.

TOMPKINS SQUARE YESTERDAY. The scene of so much excitement throughout the week

was yesterday a desert. Not a solitary individual was to was yesterday a desert. Not a solidary individual was to be seen within its imaginary bounds, where the fence is supposed to stand, but where it has not stood since election day. Not even the genial sunshine could induce a few loungers to frequent the square. Save by an occasional traveller in transit between the svenues, the place was wholly abandoned. The very echose of Madame Pank's elequence, and the fervidity of a Bowles and a McGuire seemed to have deserted the spot.

MILLS RESUMED WORK. The following manufacturing establishments

Union Manufacturing Company, at Norwalk, Conn.
Chicopee mills, Massachusette.
Rolling and nail mills at Fall River.
Massascit floor mills, at Fall River.
American Print Works, at Fall River.
Eddy's woollen mills.
The American Print Works.
Lounsbury, Resel & Co.'s works.
Albany Iron Works.
Renseslaer Iron Works.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SHOEMAKERS OF

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SHOEMAKERS OF LYNN.

A meeting of the citizens of Lynn was held on Monday evening, at Lycoum Hall, to "devise measures to meet a hard winter and hard times." There were about 1,700 persons present. A debate took place upon a series of resolutions which were presented, containing severe denunciation of the action of the shoe manufacturers in souding their shoes into the country to be made. The resolutions were of an inflammatory character, not were opposed by Lewis Josselyn, George Hood, J. N. Buffurn and W. D. Chamberlain, who argued that their passage would be productive of evil only, and advised that action of a more concillatory nature should be taken. The resolutions were rejected, and a committee appointed to prepare another series, which were presented at a meeting in the same-place on Tuesday evening. This meeting was a very excited one, and some of the speakers were exceedingly harsh in their denunciation of the manufacturers. One young man recommended any measure that would secure the work to Lynn shoemakers, and if every other measure failed to "start a newspaper, and through that hurl their anathemas upon the manufacturers." At the suggestion of this madman, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a secret seciety, to be formed by the laborers of this city for the object of securing labor for themselves.—Boston Courier, Not. 12.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

SPECIE FOR UNILE SAM.

Vesterday one million of dollars in specie, belonging to the United States, passed through the city in charge of Captain S. S. Williams, of the Adams Express Company, and last night another million was forwarded in charge of R. H. Nicholson, Esp. in these trying times it is a melancholy pleasure to know that there are such sums of money in the world.—Philips of Coln.

The steamer Flying Cloud, on her way from New Orleans to this port, stopped at Cairo and put out fifteen tons of coin, one hundred thousand dollars of which was destined for the Sub Treasury of this city, and the balance for Washington. The boat had also \$10,185 consigned to various parties here.—St. Louis Democrat, No. 10.

Movements of Gen. Walker.

[Special despatch to the Washington States.]

New Yons, Nov. 13, 1857.

The friends of Gen. Walker here are much elated by the news of his departure from New Orleans. Nobody, however, knows exactly what his plans are. Some think it not improbable that he may have gone to Yucatan, to take part withithe revolutionists there against the government, with the ultimate purpose of proceeding to Nicaragua from that point.

with the ultimate purpose of proceeding to Nicaragua from that point.

A glance at the map will show that the peninsula of Yucaian presents a most inviting field for fillbuster enterprise. Its best port is less than two days distant from New Orleans, and would be of immense advantage to Walker as a depot for concentrating supplies of men and munitions of war, without danger of molectation from any foreign government, and quite beyond legal reach of that of the Unified States. Recruits from Californis, via Tehuantepec, could reach him there quite as readily as from New Orleans. The Lele of Pince, celebrated in connection with Lorse expedition, is also near, and might be made of

ine Deer Apectation, a service again.

If Walker has gone to Nicaragua, the steamer Fashion will outstrip the United States steamer Fulton without difficulty, so that there is little danger of his being overtaken.

The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, well known to be lay-

The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratega, well known to be laylog off the mouth of the Sar Juan, will prove equally inefficient in efforts to intercept Walker and his men, for
they can land at the mouth of the Colorado, (which is in
fact a branch of the San Juan.) thirty miles distant from
Greytown, and so pass up to and enter the latter river,
long before the Saratoga can overtake them.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]
Washington, Nov. 9, 1857.

The President has always conversed freely upon the hibitories was received here that Costa Rica had taken assession of the Transit route, blockading the river San upon and addition.

interest of central American affairs, and since the late in telligence was received here that Costa Rica had taken possession of the Transit route, blockading the river San Juan and seizing upon the fort which commands the head of the lake, he has declared that he would open the navigation of the San Juan, preventing its further blockade. There is, perhaps, some questions to his power, but he can find it under treaty or national law, especially if he be allowed a little latitude of construction.

It is a repreach to the age that this great thoroughfare is closed to the world by the dissensions of these petty States, or the acts of our own fillbusters.

The administration intended to recognize the government of Nicaragua, and re-establish diplomatic intercourse with it, as soon as a defende government should arise. But the latest advices show that there is no prespect of the establishment of a stable government in that State. General William Walker has revoked all authority for recruiting men in this country for his service. In Central America, but incitions body of emigrants to go out such him, or follow him. The present condition of things in Nicaragua and Culan is such as to invite interposition from volunteers of any country, other as colonists or as soldiers of fortune. It is plain that they cannot themselves settle down upon a permanent and peaceful form of government.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Massacres in Yucatan-Probable Appeal to the United States Affairs in Tampico, THE MASSACRES AT YUCATAN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1867 same issue is given full and interesting accounts from New Orleans papers of recent dates, describing with much par-ticularity the sad and sickening events transpiring in that unhappy peninsula. These, in the language of an appeal from the citizens of Merida, are "too horrible to describe and strike terror into the hearts of all." The condition o that deeply distracted State is truly deplorable, and calls loudly for aid and interposition of the humane and Christian. Affairs are quite as bad as they were in 1848, when the government sent a commission to the United States, imploring relief and succor. Mr. Buchanan, who was then

at the head of the State Department, responded to the call of mercy with much promptness and carnestness, and the present distinguished head of the Department of State supported the views and recommendations of President Polk with all the vigor and eloquence of his mature. The President took a bold, comprehensive and truly American view of the whole question, but a captious senator thought proper to dissent, and thus the measures of mercy were lest. A precisely analogous cases is now presented. The very same language made use of at that time to describe the condition of things in that widly distracted State, will apply to the present. The friends of humanity as well as the advocates of the green American doc trine advanced by President Monroe, and supported by every democratic president since,—"That no future European colony or dominion shall be planted or established on any part of the North American continent, will hail with profound satisfaction any movement in the right direction by the present administration. It is possible that Yucatan, treated as she was by our government in 1848, may not now renew her application for aid, but may ash not—may, will she not—as she was almost driven to do in 1848, throw herself into the arms of some one of the greedy nations anxious to receive her? Wergard it as inevitable, should the present war continue, and the United States fail to offer succor, that Yucatan must fail a prey to the covoclousness and machinations of Great Britain. Without stopping to look mich the history of her Baliza possessions—how she obtained them, it is enough to know that her policy every where and all the time, has been that of the horse leech's cry, "Give—tive." Conquest she will make, fairly or foully. For years a Yee and her grasp have been upon the provided prive in now about to be challed and the provided prive in now about to be challed and the provided prive in now and the provided prive in now and the provided prive in now and provided prive in now and the provided prive in now and the p

Youstan is the fourth in size of the twenty-one State-composing the Mexican confederacy. It comprises as area, exclusive of the island of Carmen, now united to it of 52,947 square miles, and contains a population of abou 690,000.

The principal productions are matter, cotton, sugar, rice toloron, neutron, hides, herm, divergence and soon. The

The principal productions are maize, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacce, pepper, hides, hemp, dyewoods and scap. The soil is highly productive, growing two crops in a season, and the corn attaining a height of fifteen or twenty feet. The foreign trade is not large, and is divided between the United States, England, France and Spain. The principal ports are Campeachy and Seal, the latter being the depot of the trade to the capital, Merida, which is a line, handsome, well built and wealthy city, of about 40,000 inhabitants.

Yuestan is chiefly distinguished for its extensive and wonderful architectural remains, surrassains these of all

Youtan is chiefly distinguished for its extensive and wenderful architectural remains, surpassing those of all others on either of the great sub-continents of America. These have been but imperfectly described. The eyes of the archeological world are being turned to these most important and truly wonderful ruins. It is to be hoped that some enterprise will open up and describe them. Our own countryman, Stephens, scarcely visited one in twenty of these interesting ruins, and those which he did visit it is well known he did not fully describe. A great field for genius and enterprise lies open in that out-of-the-way southern peningula. But enough for the present.

AFFAIRS IN TAMPICO.

[From the New Griesan Ficayane, New 7.]

By the arrival of the schooner Red Fox last evening, have advices from Mexico, dated at Tampico to the

ultimo.

The Red Fox brings \$63,622 in specie on freight.

Our files of Tamaulipas papers contain but little

Our files of Tamauirpas papers contain but little intelli-gence of general interest.

The State Legislature was still in session, and during the absence of General Garza at the capital, Senor D. Juan Fernandez Flores was acting as Governor by authority of

Fernandez Flores was acting as Governor by authority of the same.

The great Sierra road approached completion, noticing which the Tampico papers take occasion to congratulate themselves, not only on their more perfect communication with the interier, but as compared with other portlons of the republic, now infested by bandits, or the general security to business and travel throughout the State.

Some few cases of social disorder had occurred in the mountain districts, but these were of an exceptional character.

The flattering reception of Gov. Garza at San Luis Potosi, and the brightening prospects of the great railroad enterprise designed to connect the scaport with the capital, and by a branch with Vera Cruz, had given the liveliest satisfaction throughout the State.

The cold difference between the civil and ecclesiastical powers discovers no new phase of interest. The latter still refused, in any way, to recognize the authority of the former, or even, in some cases, to perform the usual religious offices for those who did, but no serious collision has occurred since our last.

Highway Romeron Increasing -Scarcely a night passes out what some citizen or other is unfortunate enough to be knecked down and robbed. Hundreds of esoccur in the course of a year that are never reported by the police, for the simple reason that sufferers would have nothing to gain and much to lose by a publication of the wrongs inflicted upon their persons. It is only in cases where the highwayman is caught that the public are made acquainted with the progress of garrating in the good city of New York. Occasionally the police do succeed in capturing one or two of the offendors. This was the case on Friday night, when a couple of Water street follows attacked a man named John Wilhams, and robbed him of some 30 cents and a pencil case. The prisoners, who gave their names as Francis McCue and James Tristram, were caught in the act by the Fourth ward police, and were, upon being taken to the Tombs, committed each in default of \$2,000 bail.

CAITCHE OF A SHOPLITTER.—Peter Reinhart was brought before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, on charge of having stolen two pieces of doesktu from the occur in the course of a year that are never reported

charge of having stolen two pieces of doeskin from the charge of having stolen two pieces of doeskin from the tore of Woodrnf & Langdon, Ne. 100 Fution street. Exception of the followed the prisoner to the store in question and arrested him just as he was walking off with the property of the complainants. Allison was acquainted with the character of the prisoner and supposing that the latter was bent on making a riske, he followed him closely until the entered the store of Messrs. Woodruff & Langdon. He then waited outside until the prisoner made his exit from the store, when he wen up and soized him by the collar. Upon the person of Reinhart was found two pieces of doeskin, valued at \$50. The maghitude committed the prisoner for trial on charge of grand larveny.

A couple of "short boys" named Barney Donahue and Mose Kelly were acrested by the Nunth ward police, on charge of assaulting two Germans pained Win. Pecker

Mose belly were acressed by the Ninth ward police, on charge of assaulting two Germans named Win. Decker and Theodore Burjamin, and robbing them of all that was valuable upon their persons. The complainants were passing through Hammersty street, when they were attacked by a half a dozen of "short boys," and treated in the most inlumant and unceremonious manner. The prisoners were identified as having been connected with the gang, and were locked up for examination in default of bail.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

HE SUNDAY CONCESTS AND OPERA AT THE ACA-DEMY—CARL PORMES—FIRST CONCERT OF THE NEW PROOBLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—THEATRES IN THE CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

The directors of the Academy of Music have be upon some hints given in these columns when the build ing was first opened to the public. We stated then that the capacity of the house would admit of giving very excellent entertainments at popular prices. We do not believe that the full Opera can be given for less than the present rate of prices, and then it does not pay expenses The profits must be gained from the matiness and Sur programme of last night for example. The orchestra. which Mr. Anschutz has now brought into splendid order two overtures of Beethoven and Mendelssohn Mme. D'Angri sang the grand aria, Ah! mon Miss Milner, the soprane, gave selections from " The Crea tion," "Messiah," &c., and Mr. Vienxtemps played his "Caprice" fantasia—all first class music, by the best artists at fifty cents. The want of some proper entertaiment for Sunday nights is a serious omission in the social economy managers of the Academy are supplying that want in the best possible manner. Let it be thoroughly known that there will be as good a concert as that of last night at the Academy on every Sunday evening during the winter, (and we believe that that is the intention of the managers,) and the Academy will never want an audience. We have said nothing about the excellent effect such concerts

The second week of the Opera was devoted to the Tre vatore, of which opera we may say, en passant, that though it was admirably sung, the public have had quite enough for the present. The managers have now expire resources for the production of almost any operas in the modern repertoire. A little Meyerbeer or Von Weber will not be the worse for coming after a good deal d Verdi. Therefore it is refreshing to know that all the farces of the Academy are at work upon "Robert le Diable," which is to be done in grand style, for the dibut of Herr Formes, an artist who is anxiously waited for. Since Marini we have not had a thoroughly good basso profundo-which Formes certainly is. For to-night at the Academy, we have "Lu crezia Borgia," with Mme. de LaGrange as the amiable neroine, D'Angri, (first time) as Orsini, Bignardi as Gennaro, and Gassier as the Duke. A capital distribution. The first concert of the newly inaugurated Brooklyn

will have in improving the taste of the public, but that

Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening in the large hall of the Athenseum. It was quite a brilliant affair, being attended by most of the élite of Brooklyn society. Every seat in the hall was occupied, and a large additional number of tickets might have been disposed of but for the judicious determination of the committee not incommode their subscribers by overcrowding the room. The number of persons present did not fall far short of twelve hundred, and the sum received for public admissions fully covered the expenses without trenching on the general fund-a circumstance full of cheering promise for the future prosperity of the Society. Although cessful results of its first performances on Saturday will end of the year. There is no city in the Union where the taste for music is more generally cultivated than in Brooklyn, and the organization which has been just se give public effect to that taste, and to rival the sister city in all the facilities by which its indulgence can be grati fied. One of the first steps in this direction, after the ar rangements of the new Philharmonic Society are com pleted, will be the construction of a large Music Hall which will probably be built on a plan to render it easily adaptable to operatic representations. Some of the leading citizens of Brooklyn have expressed their willingness to subscribe largely to the fund for carrying out the eu terprise; and so strong is the interest felt in it, that it is expected that as soon as the project is fairly launched, the whole of the money will be raised in a month. Of the first musical efforts of the dation. Considering the necessity under which the directors were placed of keeping their expenditure within moderate limits, they achieved all that could be reasons bly expected from them. In devoting their first means to the effective constitution of their orchestra, they showed sound judgment; and, indeed, complied with the cardinal condition of their responsibilities. Societies like the Philworks of the great masters, and this can only be arrived fect not only in the quality of its parts, but in its ensemble. Such we are happy to to say is the character of the band formed under the direction of Mr. Eisfield, and the result of the liberality with which the directors placed the means at his disposal of arriving at completeness in its regard, is, that neither the publi nor the conductor have any reason to be dissatisfied with the arrangements. The manner in which Beethoven's masterpiece, the "Surfonia Eroica" was rendered by them the other night left nothing to be desired. The perfect subordination of the details to the general effectthe delicary of the transitions, and the certainty and pre-cision with which all the more difficult passages were xecuted, showed that the whole performance was the esult of the most perfect training. On the solo perform ances we have not left ourselves space to comment. We must not, however, conclude without adding a word in praise of Mr. Schrieber's concertos on the cornet à piston, which displayed the most perfect mastery over the

although the general business at all the houses was quite good. Miss Charlotte Cushman concluded an engage ment of seven weeks at Burton's theatre, appearing or Saturday as Lady Gay Spanker in " London Assurance During the week Miss Cushman played Cardinal Wolsey and Queen Katharine in " Henry VIII." The latter is an admirable performance. Miss Cushman will be succeeded at Bur ton's to-night by Miss Anna Maria Quing, announced as the "celebrated juvenile actress from the Californian, Australian and Lendon theatres." Miss Quinn plays in "My Son Diana" and the " Actress of all Work." Mr. Burton plays in "Forty Winks." Miss Quino has been highly commended by the London press At the Broadway theatre Mr. Buchanan has con-

cluded an engagement of six nights. He has drawn fair pusce, and has evidently many warm admirers. Much more study and polish will be required, however, to make Mr. Buchanan a great artist. To-night Mr. Charles Mathews will again illuminate the Broadway with his light and pleasant comedies, no less than three of the "Not a Bad Judge," "A Practical Man," and "A Control of Lesson." Every one will be glad to welcome this exquisite artist back to the metropolis. He is altogether to good for the rural districts.

At Laura Keene's theatre the "Sea of Ice" has been played throughout the week with so much success that it is announced for to-night and through the present week. The piece is acted and mounted in the very best manner, and its success is entirely deserved.

At Wallack's theatre the new farce "Wanted, a Widow" has been received in a manner most flattering to the authors, Messrs. Seymour and Bourcicault. The "Invisible Husband" has also been played through the week. benefit, and announces " London Assurance" with "The Invisible Heaband," Mr. Bourcicault plays Dazzle.

At Niblo's Garden, Gabriel Ravel has been received with great enthusiasm. He plays this evening in "The Four Lovers," and "Boreas" will be added. M'lle. Zangretta. a celebrated European rope dancer, also makes her debu

ellent. The bill for to night includes "The Love Chase." The Adopted Child," and " The French Spy." Mr. Eddy and Miss &t. Clair play the principal parts. At the Museum, the attraction for this evening is a new

tomestic drama, " The Read of Life," in which the whole empery will appear. The pretty little theatre, No. 414 Broadway, will be

opened this evening by Nagle's Juvenile Comedians, a company of twenty-eight children, who play light pieces, it is said, in a manner to prit their elders to the blush. Two pieces, "Der Bolt" and "Charcoal Sketches," are an nonneed for the opening night.

The colored opera—Wood & Christy at the new building, and Bryant's at Mechanics' Hall—puts forth tempting programmer for the week.

Climan, a grand gaia performance at the Academy of Music, at which the best artists in the country will assist. One of the most popular operas will be represented.

Theatrical Movements.—Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff will deliver his satire of "Common Sense, or a Hit at the Times." in the course of the next two days. Last week he opened the course for the season at the Brooklyn Institute with his "Pectical Monologue."

Mr. Stuart announces for to-merrow, at Wallack's, a new comedy by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden, "Romance After Marriage" is the title. Mr. Burton underlines several novelties, and among them is Mrs. Bateman's new comedy, "The Golden Calf, or Marriage a is mode." Miss Laura Keene is getting up "The Corsican Brothers" in grand style. Mr. Jordan is to play the flery Del Funchi. Mr. Eddy announces that he has engaged for the Bowery the great equestrian troupe of Sands, Nathans & Co., and will bring out some spectacle pieces after the stiye of Astley and the Cirque Imperial. Mr. Eddy has two new dramas, "Marie Ducange" and "Lilian Gervis" in rehearsal. Mrs. E. G. Bostwick gives her arewell concert at the Brooklyn Athenaeum to-night Mrs. Bostwick is about to remove to Chicago, which city she will make her permanent residence Mr. E. G. Sothern, who is now starring in the West, opens his Halifax theatre in January. The Worcester theatre was opened on Monday night by Mr. and Mrs. Thorne. The company is well spoken of, and the juvenile prodicy, Miss Quinn, is pronounced a wonder indeed. The Romani ballet troupe have made a great success at the Becton theatre. The papers are very enthusiastic in their praise, and there are absolutely andiences at the theatre, which is more wonderful than all. There is to be a new theatre in Washington. The Star says a lease has been taken out by William J. Nagle, Esq., for the Assembly Building on Louisiana avenue, for the purposes of a theatre. The lease is for the term of five years, with the privilege of ten, at the option of the lessee. The upper part will be fitted up immediately

This morning at half past nine o'clock will be launched from the ship yard of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., foot of fixth tons, and 350 horse power, and is pierced for ten side and cific Ocean. The construction of this vessel has been superintended by Capt. Alexander Crown, of the Imperial this corvette give as much satisfaction to the Russian Go vernment as does the steamer Amenia--which was built we recently announced, having Admiral Pitchstin on Russian government to entrust their-orders with our shipbuilders. Our readers will recollect that Admiral Pitchatin, above referred to, is the same galiant officer who during the Crimean war embarked the entire colony of Patropolowskion board the Russian vessels during a fog, and escaped across the Pacific Ocean with them, while the English vessels of war were blockading the harbor.

The New Church of the Immaculate Com-

ception.

APPROACHING COMPLICATION OF THE CHURCH—FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE—ENTERPRISE OF THE CATHOLIC LADIES—A FAIR TO BE HELD IN AID

Catholic Church, to be called the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was laid in Fourteenth street, near the been progressing under the immediate supervision of Father John Ryan, the rector, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to forward the good work. This is the first Catholic Church over projected by the ladies of that denomination. To the ladies, therefore, is to be ascribed the credit due to the erection of this church, and it must ever stand an enduring monument to their exertions consecrated. In order to be consecrated, it is nec church this week, opening at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The building stands on the north side of Fourteen treet, a little below avenue A. The old Stayvesant road formerly ran diagonally across the lot; the boats used to come up to the north end, and the south end was formerly a garden. The great difference in the soil has therefore been much in the way of securing good foundations. The plan of inverted arches has, however, been adopted, and where necessary, beds of concrete have been laid down to secure a substantial foundation, which, it is believed, has been obtained. The building measures 125 feet by 56 in the clear, and the walls are of brick, sixteen inches thick. The side nisles are 32 feet wide, those portions of the root being supported by brick arches, resting on heavy iron colonans, which in turn rest on the foundation. The nave is 65 feet high and 35 feet wide, the asles 32 feetingh. The roof of the nave and asies is of heavy timber very neally plastered. The front is of Belleville, N. J., brown stone, very light and considered durable. There are buttresses on each corner, and several turrets, the centre being surmounted by a cross. This stone is said to be able to stand the frost, and is certainly very beautifully sculptured. The work on the front cost \$9.000. The masonry, including foundations, \$13.300; the carpenter work, \$12,000, including the roof; the plastering cost \$5.380; the windows, which are of superb stained glass, cost \$1,000, and the organ, \$8.000. The total cost of the church, after the pews, painting, gliding and fixures are completed, will be upwards of \$60,000. The style of architecture is neither Bounanesque or old English, but is between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. There is a vestibule ten feet wide at the cutrance. The sanctuary will be of imposing magnificence. The dome of the sanctuary all be of imposing magnificence. The dome of the sanctuary all recovery appropriate to the name of the church. The modifings and scroll ornaments are gilt, and when the principal altar is finished, will present a grand appearance. On the right of the principal altar will be a grand appearance, on the right of the principal altar for private mass. The pews will be plain and square, of pine, capped with black walnut. The workmen are now bustly at work and will have the church ready for the fair to day. The ultimate completien of all the fixtures and forniture will dep plan of inverted arches has, however, been adopted, and where necessary, beds of concrete have been laid down to

DIE BATTERY .- The writer of this paragraph was con iderably surprised the other day on finding a number of workmen engaged upon the new part of these grounds, leveling and putting them in order. Upon inquiry it was accertained that under the immediate supervision of Major Bartlett a few patriotic citizens were preparing the field for military parades. On the 18th inst., Gen. Hail's brigade will rendezvous there. This will be the revival of the somewhat forgotten custom of preserving the military character of the Battery. There is at this time no place more appropriate for the evolutions of our citizen soldiery than the added grounds of the Battery, being, as they are, without obstruction of any kind. The great event, however, of this year will be the anniversary of evacuation. It is to be celebrated with unusual celat by the New York State Militia, who will be joined by some of those of the neighboring cities, and the whole to be reviewed by the Governors of the State of New York and New Jersey and their respective staffs. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest, as well from the place as the circumstances of the parade.

BURNING OF A SHANTY.—The alarm of fire on Saturday night, between 9 and 10 o'cleck, occurred from the burnight, between 9 and 10 o'cleck, occurred from the burnight, between 9 and 10 o'cleck, occurred from the burnight, between 9 and 10 o'cleck, occurred from the burnight. scertained that under the immediate supervision of Major

night, between 0 and 10 o'clock, occurred from the burn-ing of a shanty on Dutch Hill, near Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues.

HURNING OF A LOT OF STRAW.—The alarm of fire between

12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning for the Third district was occasioned by the burning of a quantity of straw on the dock foot of Ames street. It was supposed the had been applied to the straw by some malicious fe for the perpose of excitement and to bring out the men. The straw had been recently unloaded from

Court Calendar—This Day.

Sepanor Court.—Nos. 183, 471, 553, 49, 645, 557, 665, 667, 589, 647, 680, 688, 628, 653, 482, 663, 673, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 712, 713, 714, 715.

UNITED STATES DEFINITE COURT.—New 13, 81, 24, 25, 43, 43, 40, 46, 48, 10, 37, 8, 21. The Kine panorama, at Empire Hall, is now a regular